



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, January 20, 1909.]

PLAGUE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—January 14. Vessels and crews arriving from Beirut admitted to free pratique at German ports after medical inspection.

TURKEY.—January 4. Arrivals from Beirut subject to medical inspection and thorough disinfection, with destruction of rats on board, these measures to be applied at a Turkish lazaretto within forty-eight hours after arrival.

BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Status of yellow fever.

Consul Martin reports, January 11:

Since the outbreak of yellow fever in this colony on October 8, 1908, there have been reported to this consulate by the health authorities 11 cases, 2 in Bridgetown and 9 in the Parish of St. Lucy, at the extreme north end of the island and 18 miles from the port of Bridgetown. Six of these were reported as fatal. The other 5 were reported as isolated on a certain date, but no further report as to whether the cases were fatal or not has been received. The cases in detail as reported are as follows:

	Reported.	Isolated.
1 case, Bridgetown.....	October 11, 1908.....	October 8, 1908; fatal.
1 case, St. Lucy.....	December 14, 1908..	December 12, 1908.
Do.....	December 29, 1908..	December 20, 1908; fatal.
Do.....do.....	December 26, 1908; fatal.
1 case, Bridgetown.....do.....	December 29, 1908.
1 case, St. Lucy.....	January 4, 1909.....	December 29, 1908; fatal.
Do.....do.....	January 4, 1909; fatal.
Do.....	January 7, 1909.....	January 4, 1909; fatal.
Do.....	January 12, 1909.....	January 9, 1909.
Do.....	January 15, 1909.....	January 8, 1909; fatal.
2 cases, St. Lucy.....do.....	January 12, 1909.

Except in the first instance the disease has not attacked Europeans or tourists. It has existed among the native born, both white and black, and, according to reports, people who are very poorly nourished.

The authorities have quarantined the infected district and fumigated all houses, and each house is visited once a day by a medical man, who, if he finds any indication of fever, sends the patient immediately to the isolation hospital.